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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Portugal

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT Arrest of Agents of Revolutionary Groups in Portugal

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 20 June 1947

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PAGES 3 25X1A2g

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT [REDACTED]

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The following report [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] is a detailed account of the conspiracy against the Salazar regime and the arrests on 15 and 16 May 1947 resulting therefrom, as previously reported ([REDACTED]). 25X1A2g

1. It had been brought to the attention of the PIDE that several revolutionary groups in Portugal had had a meeting and had set definite plans of activity for the future. The PIDE had investigated this report and the result was that at 5 p.m. on 15 May they closed down on an apartment situated at Rua Castilho 57, 4th floor, Lisbon, and found plans of the Grande Conselho Nacional de Libertacao (Grand National Council of Liberation). This apartment was used as headquarters for a committee of proxies delegated by individuals and revolutionary groups. It was there that the PIDE found the constitution and plans mentioned in the previous report. They also found the charts of sabotage organizations and maps which gave in complete detail how the military uprising was to be spread. The revolution within the military was to commence at Braga, in the northern part of the country, and thence proceed first to Vila Real, then to Chaves, Porto, Matosinhos, and south to Coimbra and Tomar. Lisbon was to be taken over by having the PSP (Policia da Seguranca Publica - Public Security Police) neutralize, by force if necessary, the PIDE and take police control of the capital. Plans had been laid to sabotage every radio station in Portugal except the one at Sao Mamede, which was to be used to give instructions to the revolutionary groups that were trying to take over the city of Lisbon.
2. The above-mentioned committee was known as the Organizacao de Governo Transitorio (Transitional Government Organization), and was headed by Celestino Soares, assisted by Carlos Lobo. The constitution provided that the provisional government was to be headed by Admiral Afonso Cerqueira, as President of the Republic; General Jose Goudinho was to be Prime Minister. The cabinet posts were to be distributed as follows:

War:	Col. Celso Magalhaes
Communications:	Brigadier Antonio Maia
Public Works:	Brigadier Corregidor Martins
Justice:	Judge and Counsellor Diogo Sarmiento
Foreign Affairs and Administration of Colonies:	Colonel Carlos Afonso dos Santos, also known as Carlos Selvagem
Interior:	Brigadier Santos Correia
Education:	Colonel Albano Rodrigues

CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED]

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☐☐ DECLASSIFIED

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The ministries of Marine and Economy were not specifically mentioned. Two more names were discovered as proposed ministers in the provisional government, but there was no indication that they were to have these posts. They were Brigadier Vasco de Carvalho and Colonel Bento Ferreira. There were two under secretaries mentioned in the list without exact designation and only described as Engineer Gales and Engineer Castilho.

3. General Carmona, the present president of the republic, out of respect for his advanced age and his general popularity, was to be put in a residence forcees compatible with his former position. All other members of the government, including Salazar, his ministers and sub-secretaries, were to be seized and incarcerated without exception, and all were to be tried.
4. At the meeting broken up by the police, the principals mentioned below were represented by the proxies indicated:

<u>Principal</u>	<u>Proxy</u>
Portuguese Freemasonry	Ramiro Reis e Sousa, solicitor, who resides in Carnaxide; his office is with Reis Lacerda Ltda., at Rua das Pedras Negras 24.
October Fifth Political Group, October 5 being the day on which the Portuguese Republic was proclaimed	Captain Carlos Jesus Vilhana, who lives at Avenida Almirante Reis 37.
The monarchists	Carlos Jesus Vilhana
A group of dissident army officers in Lisbon	Carlos Jesus Vilhana
Agatao Lanca	Carlos Jesus Vilhana
General Norton de Matos, an opposition leader of long standing	Rafael Seruya
Uniao Socialista	Rafael Seruya
The Catholic group	Rafael Seruya
Frente Nacional anti-Fascista	Fernando Vasco de Gama, a lawyer by profession and director of Victoria Films.
Partido Republicano Popular	Fernando Vasco de Gama
Movimento de Unidade Democratica - MUD	Adelino Cabral, druggist
Partido Comunista Portugues	Bandeiro de Mattos
Esquerda Democratica	Dr. Antonio de Carvalho, a physician, residing at Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 49.
Jose Domingos dos Santos, now in Paris	Antonio de Carvalho
Pestanha, Jr. (full name unknown)	Antonio de Carvalho
Comite Esquerda Democratica	Pedro Bogarin, a lawyer
<div style="background-color: black; height: 50px; width: 100%;"></div>	
Antonio Maria da Silva	Dr. Silva Araujo, a veterinarian
Domingos Pereira	Silva Araujo
Colonel Hilder Ribeiro	Silva Araujo
Centro Republicano Alexandre Braga	Silva Araujo
Centro Republicano Magalhaes Lima	Silva Araujo
Juan Lopes Soares	Carlos Lobo
Cunha Leal	Carlos Lobo

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Principal

Proxy

Centro Republicano Almirante Reis	Geraldo Soares
J.O.R.N. Republicana, believed	Geraldo Soares
to be the Junta das Organi-	
zações Revolucionarias	
Nacionais Republicanas	

5. All the agents mentioned above were arrested and were in custody as of 16 May; no action had yet been taken against the organizations or against the persons whom these agents represented.
6. Natalia Correia, the representative of Seara Nova (New Harvest), was not at the meeting and was therefore still at liberty. The agent of the Partido Socialista Portugues succeeded in escaping, was still at liberty and had not been identified as of 16 May.
7. Evidence was found that the MUD had gathered a fund of over Esc. 100,000 for the maintenance of families of workers who participated in the April strikes.

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